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WHEAT PROGRAM 1965

If a producer wants to grow wheat instead of oats and rye, in addition to substituting wheat for other feed grains, he should ask the ASC County Committee to establish an oats-rye base for his farm. In this case, corn, grain sorghum, or barley may not be grown as a substitute for wheat or for oats or rye. Oats or rye, however, may be substituted for wheat or the other feed grains. Details for diversion from the oats-rye base are available in the ASC County Office.

SUBSTITUTE "NONSURPLUS" CROPS

Legislation provides for planting part or all of the acreage diverted from wheat in 1965 to certain designated nonsurplus crops in lieu of full diversion payments on the diverted acreage. Whether growers will have this choice in 1965 will be determined later when more information is available on the 1964 production of these designated crops.

OVERSEEDING AND STORING WHEAT UNDER BOND

If, at signup time, you declare your intention to overseed your wheat allotment, you may overseed wheat up to 50 percent of your farm's 1965 wheat allotment and still be eligible for a price-support loan (on all but the "excess" wheat) and for marketing certificates if you:

1. Devote to a conserving use on the farm an acreage at least equal to the *smaller* of (a) the conserving base acreage plus the minimum wheat-acreage diversion, or (b) the entire farm cropland acreage less the wheat acreage, and
2. Store the excess production either in farm or licensed warehouse storage secured by an indemnity bond. The bond will be released after all of the wheat in storage has been released as a result of underplanting or underproduction.

If you seed and store excess wheat, you will *not* be eligible (a) for diversion payments, (b) to substitute wheat for feed grains or feed grains for wheat, or (c) to have an oats-rye base established for your farm.

FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS, see your ASC County Committee.

GPO 815-370

The 1965 voluntary wheat program, like the 1964 program, includes diversion payments, price-support loans, and marketing certificates. It is again designed to maintain wheat income, reduce the surplus, and keep program costs down.

While operation of the program generally will be about the same as for 1964, some provisions have been modified.

NEW PROVISIONS

New provisions of the 1965 program:

1. Substitution of wheat for feed grains or feed grains for wheat by growers who take part in both programs;
2. Where requested by the grower, the establishment of an oats-rye base for a farm with production history of one or both of these crops;
3. Storage under bond of wheat produced in excess of the farm allotment by growers who at signup time declare their intention to do this.

SIGNUP

Participation in the 1965 wheat program is not automatic. Producers in the spring wheat areas who wish to qualify for any of the program's benefits may file program applications in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) County Offices from February 8 through March 26, 1965. Signup for the feed grain program will be conducted at the same time. Producers in the winter wheat areas who signed up last fall may change their intentions during the feed grain signup period by applying to the ASC County Office. They may not switch to the overseeding provisions when changing intentions, however. Winter wheat producers may not sign up in the 1965 program for the first time during spring wheat signup.

If you are interested in the program's "substitution" or "overseeding and storing" provisions, or in the establishment of an oats-rye base for your farm, ask for an explanation of how these would affect your operations.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

PA-646

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PROGRAM BENEFITS

The 1965 program benefits to producers who take part and qualify include:

1. Price-support loans averaging \$1.25 a bushel nationally on their entire farm wheat production (except any excess wheat stored under bond).
2. Domestic marketing certificates worth 75 cents a bushel on a maximum 45 percent of the normal production of the farm allotment.
3. Export certificates worth 30 cents a bushel on a maximum 35 percent of the normal production of the farm allotment.
4. Diversion payments for diverting below the farm allotment based on 50 percent of the county price-support loan rate and the normal yield for the farm.
5. For producers who use the substitution provision or request an oats-rye base and divert corn, barley, grain sorghum, oats, or rye instead of wheat, the diversion payment rate will be for the crop actually diverted below the feed grain base or wheat allotment.

Wheat producers taking part in the program who plant as much as 80 percent of their allotments for harvest will be eligible for the full amount of certificates. When fewer acres are planted for harvest, the amount of certificates will be reduced. Any reduction in the amount of certificates will first be made in the lower-valued export certificates.

HOW TO TAKE PART

To qualify for price support and certificates under the 1965 wheat program, you should:

1. Sign up to take part in the program.
2. Have an acreage of wheat no larger than your allotment unless you plan to use the storage under bond provision or the substitution privilege.
3. Keep within the wheat allotment or permitted acreage for any other farm in which you have an interest. (Excess wheat from other farms may be stored under bond.)
4. Keep within all other allotments established for the participating farm.
5. Add to the farm's conservation base an acreage of cropland devoted to approved conservation uses equal to 11.11 percent of the

farm's wheat allotment. There will be no diversion payment on this acreage, but it is classified as diverted acreage. Additional acreage may be diverted for payment.

6. Meet other provisions of the program—such as preventing weed growth and not harvesting or grazing diverted acreage unless approved by the ASC County Committee.

ACREAGE DIVERSION (Without substitution)

To be eligible also for diversion payments—if you are not using the program's substitution provisions—you will need to reduce your wheat-allotment acres and increase your farm's normal cropland acres in conservation use by at least 10 percent of your wheat allotment (in addition to the basic 11.11 percent of the allotment).

The largest number of acres you may divert for payment is the larger of (a) 20 percent of the 1965 farm allotment, or (b) enough additional acreage to make a total of 15 acres including the diversion for which there is no payment.

ACREAGE DIVERSION (With substitution)

If, as a program participant, you want to substitute wheat for feed grains or feed grains for wheat, you will sign up in both programs and then increase your farm's usual acreage of cropland devoted to conservation use (the conservation base) by not less than the sum of the acreage signed up for diversion under both programs (in addition to devoting the basic 11.11 percent of the wheat-allotment acres to a conserving use). Planting wheat on feed grain acreage will not increase the wheat certificates issued for a farm.

The 1965 feed grain program will be similar to the 1964 program. Maximum and minimum diversion in 1965 will be the same as 1964, 20 percent of the feed grain base as minimum and 50 percent of the base or 25 acres, whichever is larger (not to exceed the base), as maximum. Payment rates and loan levels will be announced before the beginning of signup for the wheat and feed grain programs.

Payments for diversion under the substitution plan will be based on the actual crop, or crops, reduced below the feed grain base or wheat allotment. (Thus, when performance is determined, if the wheat acreage exceeds the farm allotment, all the farm's diversion will be based on the applicable feed grain crop rate.)

